Other hypothetical diseases which are caused by disbelievers in matters are mentioned under various other headings. Kwajee: a disease generally characterized by elevation of the legs but in some cases by pains in the back, or loosely used for a variety of symptoms, is said to be caused by the entry into the body of a worm which lives in water-grass. This worm which I have not identified is a gordian worm and not known to be parasitic in man. Lemei: When a man kills another in battle, he will sit upon the belly of his victim; otherwise he believes he will sicken, with heat and his own belly will swell up like that of the corpse when putrefaction sets in. He is supposed also to hunger after more killing and blood. Lilonge is the name of a supposed disease which kills off one child after another in a family when they are about six months old. Congenital syphilis naturally suggests itself but I have never been able to verify this idea. Lilonge lya bainto: a supposed disease which causes the death of the first child when the second is born, the second when the third is born and so on, whatever the intervals between the births. Each child is said to push (bo-bisi) the previous one out of this world. Under these circumstances the disease is ascribed to something wrong with the mother or father and they are examined by a medicine-woman or medicine-man, and any excrescence or an external pile found will be cut away.

If a snake bifida two lives, the man will prove fatal. If a crocodile emits a groaning sound when seizing his victim, though he escape he will certainly die.

Treatment of disease. Of surgical treatment there is very little to be noted. Nothing in the way of operation is performed with the exception of circumcision (see Legends).

An abscess is allowed to burst, the smallest hand is left untouched, but unnecessary digits which are not sore, attached only by a few pedicle, are snipped off.

The natives cannot extract teeth. They are incapable of rendering any assistance in cases of difficult labor. Dislocations are not recognized as such, but fractures are treated by the application of wooden sticks placed at intervals round the circumference of the limb parallel to it and held in position by twisted pieces of bark string (Pl. XXII, fig. 2). The principle of the treatment appears to be unknown.

The only instruments used consist of a small knife for incision, a cupping-horn, and a primitive form of funnel for administering enemata (Pl. XXII, figs. 1, 2, 4). The knife has a triangular blade with a stem which is commonly twisted at one of the corners. The knife is used for wet-cupping, tattooing, and circumcision (Pl. XXII, fig. 2). The cupping-horn is a small horn of a calf. The spear is pierced and after application to the part, suction is made with the mouth and then the hole sealed by working a piece of beeswax over it with the tongue. Six small incisions are made in the skin for the withdrawal of the blood. The cupping-horn is called chowi (Jukunba, Chin.). Cupping is used for headache and for pain in the chest and back. The enema funnel, shipelpa (shishi', Chin.) is made from the neck of a gourd to which is attached a hollow straw for introduction into the anus. Half a pint of an infusion of mangoes is injected for constipation associated with pain.

[End Plate 22]